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TWO CENTS.

Queen's Remains Borne Through London.

A CITY IN MOURNING

Contrast to the Brilliant Funeral Procession.

THE SERVICES AT WINDSOR CASTLE

Body to Be Placed in Final Rest-

ing Place Tomorrow.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY

LONDON, February 2.-With every circumstance of splendid pomp befitting the obsequies of so mighty and well-beloved a monarch, all that is mortal of Queen Victoria has been borne through the streets of the capital and started toward the ancient fortress-palace of the sovereigns of England. The solemn magnificence of yesterday's opening phase of these last rites was duly maintained. Perhaps the stately grandeur of today's sorrowful pageant through the swarming streets of London, with hundreds of thousands of mourners forming a black border to the route, will never be surpassed. There was in Victoria's funeral procession an absence of that black ceremonial generally connected with the fina! progress to the grave.

Today the coffin was drawn by creamcolored horses. The pall was white, and the uniforms of the troops and the gold trappings of the foreign sovereigns, princes and representatives, forming a glittering medley, gave brilliant colorings to the scene The chief mourner himself, with his field marshal's uniform, even though this was partially hidden by his overcoat, surrounded by his corps, helped to leaven the symbols of mourning marking the route. Never in English history has a sovereign

been borne to the grave attended by so many distinguished mourners. The gather ing of crowned heads surpassed those who rode in the jubilee procession. All the great onicers of state participated. The display of the naval and military

forces reached the great total of 35,000 men. Firing of Minute Guns.

The firing of minute guns and the tolling of bells at 11:15 announced to the countless multitudes who had been crowding London's muddy streets since daylight that the funeral procession with the body of Queen Victoria had begun its passage through the capital. The people fought for hours for a glimpse of the coffin and the kings and others following it. They saw a long procession of soldiers, a passing show of dazzling regalia, with a hundred royalties crowding after, and then dispersed, while all the church chimes of the city were ringing and muffled dirges were played.

Europe has seen grander royal funerals than the queen's, and had a more gorgeous spectacle in the celebration of her sixty years of reign, but no episode in the Victorian era will live so deeply impressed on the memories of those who witnessed it, or participated in the ceremonies.

The day was somber, wet and chilly, as are most of London's winter days. The cloudy sky added to the gloom of the whole

The scene of Victoria station, from early morning, was most brilliant and impressive. For today's ceremony the station was transformed into an immense reception hall. trains were stopped before 9 o'clock and the ong platforms were covered with purple cloth. On another platform, facing that at the queen's train was to arrive, guards of honor, composed of blue jackets and grenadier guards, were drawn up. The broad roadway separating the two was swept clean and sanded, and a number of little purple-covered platforms, from which members of the royal family were expected to mount their horses, were placed at in-

to mount their horses, were placed at in-tervals at the side and center.

At 10 o'clock an army of grooms, with the horses, arrived, and thenceforward dis-tinguished British naval and military officers and foreign royalties, in dazzling uniforms, came in quick succession. The lord chamberlain and his officials, bareheaded, with their white wands of office, received the most distinguished personages and conducted them to a little pavilion erected on

The whole station at that time resembled the scene at a levee.

Arrival of Lord Roberts. The commander-in-chief of the forces, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, on a beautiful, spirited brown mare, carrying his field marshal's baton, at this juncture trotted into the station and became the center of interest. He was soon followed by the earl marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, and many of the most distinguished British officers Then came the carriages of the queen and the princesses. They were the state carriages used on the occasion of the queen's jubilee, with beautiful gold-mounted harnesses and trappings. The horses were ridden by pos-tilions, in scarlet jackets, with only a narrow band of crepe on their arms, as a mark of the great change. The carriages

were closed.

Following the carriages and preceded by an officer came an object at which every officer in the animated throng instinctively came to the salute and every head was bared. It was the little khaki-colored gun carriage which was to carry Queen toria's remains from Victoria to Padding-

ton station. The eight Hanoverlan cream-colored horses, which also drew the late queen on the occasion of the jubilee, were used to-day. The gold harnesses, scarlet-coated ostillions, and scarlet and gold-covered grooms who held each of the horses by the bridle, were all the same. Only the little gun carriage instead of the glittering glass and gold coach marked the change. With the exception that rubber tires were on the wheels, the gun carriage was as The place for the coffin to

rest was over the gun It was then nearly 11 o'clock, when amid cries of "the King of Portugal's horse," "the Grand Duke of Hesse's horse," as the princes mounted, the train steame All heads were uncovered as the salon carriage bearing the queen's remains stopped exactly opposite the gun carriage and King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and others alighted. Emperor William and others alignted.
Then the bearer party advanced to the saloon carriage, and with his hand at the
salute and standing a little in advance of
the others, King Edward watched the pain-

fully slow removal of the coffin to the gun carriage. It was finally accomplished, and the pall and the regalia of the British crown were placed on the coffin.

The king and the others with him then mounted, and the procession started.

MEMORIAL SERVICES OVERRULES THE AUDITOR UP TO THE CITIZENS CONTROLLER TRACEWELL'S DECI-

Procession Not Noteworthy.

unted, and the procession started.

The procession, apart from the gun carriage bearing the coffin, and the royal family and official mourners about it, was not noteworthy. Parliament, the judiciary and the commercial bodies were not represented. Royalty, the army and navy monopolized the pageant. Three thousand soldiers and sailors, picked companies, representing all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, infantry, yeomanry, militia, volunteers and colonials, formed the advance escort. They marched slowly and without music. Most of the uniforms were out music. Most of the uniforms were covered with dark overcoats, and the standards were draped with black, the officers wearing bands of crepe on their sleeves. The infantry marched in col-umns of four, with rifles reversed. They were half an hour in passing. Then came Field Marshal Earl Roberts and his staff Field Marshal Earl Roberts and his staff and after them four massed bands playing funeral marches. Three hundred musicians announced the coming of the body of the queen. There was a long array of court officials, under the leadership of the Duke of Norfolk (the earl marshal). all attired quaintly and brilliantly, bearing maces or wands, most of them elderly men, who for years had served the royal lady for whom they were performing the last offices.

last offices.

Most of the spectators expected an imposing catafalque, and the coffin was almost past before they recognized its presence by removing their hats. It was a pathetically small, oblong block, concealed be neath a rich pall of white satin, on the corners of which gleamed the royal arms. Across the pail the royal standard was draped, and a large crown of gold, encrusted with jewels, rested at the head of the coffin, which was at the end of the gun carriage, just over the gun. On the foot carriage, just over the gun. On the foot of the coffin were two smaller crowns with a gold, jeweled scepter, lying between them. The eight horses which drew the gun carriage were almost concealed be-neath their rich harnesses. A large bow of purple was attached to the coffin. This was the only symbol of mourning.

Around the coffin walked the stalwart bearers, non-commissioned officers of the guards and household cavalry, and on either side were the queen's equerries, lords-in-waiting and physicians. All the uniforms were covered with long, dark

The spectacle was so quickly past that the spectacie was so quickly past that the spectators hardly realized it or had time to bare their heads, or comprehend the details, when a group of magnificently attired horsemen, with sparkling helmets and coats, mounted on beautiful chargers, King Looked Grave and Careworn.

Immediately after the company about the coffin three royal mourners rode abreast. King Edward VII was the central figure of the three, but no less ostentatious personage was seen in the procession. A black chapeau, with a plume of white feathers was on his head and a long black cloak was buttoned around him and hung down over the big, black horse which he was riding, the king's familiar face seemed grave and careworn. He looked straight ahead, apparently at the gun carriage on which was the body of the sovereign whose glory and responsibilities he had inherited. He did not see, or give no sign of seeing, the long ranks of soldiers hedging back the populace The windows crowded with black-bonnet

ed women, the multitudes of uncovered heads, the purple draperies and the general wreaths everywhere. He passed like a man alone, who neither knew nor thought of the world about him, and the sentiment his presence inspired was only sympathy and pity. The people seemed to see in the king one of themselves, and the deep murmurs which arose here and there carried a rote of sorrow and love almost as deep as the expressions which greeted the passage of

the coffin of their queen.

Beside King Edward rode Emperor William, his nephew and neighbor. The unique, cammanding figure of the German emperor could not for a moment be mistaken. ooked every inch a soldier and the commander of men. glanced right and left as he rode, and his hand was frequently raised to the red and white feathers hanging over his hat as he responded to salutes. also wore a black cloak over his new British field marshal's uniform, and the splen-did white charger beneath him pranced up and down, giving his majesty an opportunity to display fine horsemanship. On the king's left rode his brother, the Duke of Connaught, a man of soldierly appearance, almost unnoticed and unrecog-

nized by the people.

In the second rank, behind, rode two more sovereigns, the kings of Greece and both glittering with gold lace. There followed a dazzling array of mem pers of royal families, numbering about forty in all, and riding three abreast. So close were they together and so quickly did they pass that individuals, prospective rulers of empires, kingdoms and principal-ities, could not be distinguished.

cluded the six royal carriages. A far from numerous military escort, inluding a deputation from the Queen's German Dragoon Regiment, composed the last section of the procession. Ten minutes after the coffin appeared the funeral procession had passed and the music of the dirges drifted back across St James' Park.

next section of the procession in-

Cheers for Little "Bobs." After the funeral party itself, the dom-

inating figure of the day was Field Marshal Earl Roberts. When his popular, well-known, bronzed face came in view the people forgot the solemnity of the occasion into cheers, also shouting "Bobs" and other expressions of familian approval.

The military attaches of all the embassies and legations were with Lord Roberts' staff. In the front rank rode the American attache, Major Edward B. Cassatt, in an infantry officers' full dress uniform. The funeral procession occupied two hours in passing from Victoria station to Paddington, a distance of three miles. The decorations everywhere were pressive, but not elaborate. Purple draphung with green wreaths, predo

nated. Flags were on most of-the build-The really impressive exhibition of mourning was the black clothing worn by practically all the people, who, as the streets, windows, stands and roofs every-

here were covered with spectators, gave the whole scene a somber hue. The grounds of Buckingham Palace were filled with civil officials and their families Pensioners from Chelsea and Greenwich had the sidewalk outside the palace.

St. James Park was packed with a crowd of about 20,000 people, who overran the flower beds, stood on the fences and swarmed in the trees, sitting on branches and clinging to the limbs during the long, chilly hours of waiting. It was too much to expect the populace to maintain a mourning demeanor, and they chaffed the program vendors, after the cus-tom of a London holiday crowd; but when the bells began tolling the whole people felt the solemnity of the day, and the de-meanor of the crowds while the procession was passing was one of the most impressive

Scenes at Paddington Station. For an hour before the arrival of the procession Paddington station was the cener of striking scenes. There was assem bled there, clad in glittering court costumes, the ambassadors, ministers and representatives of every civilized country on the globe. Mingled with them were the highest officers of the crown. All were engaged in the work preparatory to the departure for Windsor. Among them, conspicuous because of the absence of adornment, dressed in plain black clothing, was the American ambassador. After the dewas the American ambassador. After the de-parture of the ambassadors a small com-pany was admitted to the station and hur-

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

Simple but Impressive Exercises at St. John's Church.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT

All Mourned With Lord Pauncefote for Queen Victoria.

BISHOP SATTERLEE SPEAKS

The memorial services at St. John's Church today for Queen Victoria were as impressive in character as they were simple in detail. All the official world of the capital, by the presence of its most prominent representatives, mourned with the British ambassador and family the loss of a great ruler. Imperial purple draperies added an unusual coloring to the chancel. The altar railing was draped with purple cloth, and the columns on either side were festooned with it up to the arch. Crossed palm leaves, held by a purple rosette, were in the center of each. Tall standards, also wound with purple, held large bouquets of calla lilies and palm leaves, tied with purple streamers. On the altar clusters of white roses filled the vases.

A Distinguished Assemblage. A large crowd gathered about the church an hour before the service, which began at 11. Servantmen in deep mourning livery received the cards presented by those entering the church. A half dozen army and



Bishop Satterlee.

navy officers in full uniform, with younger members of the British embassy staff, were the ushers.

The diplomatic corps had seats on th left side of the church reaching down half way on both sides of the aisle. The Italian and German ambassadors sat together in the first pew. Behind them were the French and Russian ambassadors, the Mexican ambassador having the pew just back. The ministers and secretaries and attaches as they arrived were shown to places, according to their seniority of serv-ice here. The splendid uniforms in brilliant scarlet and snowy white or gleaming with gold embroideries on black made gorgeous show in a scene so somber in thought and action.

The President's Arrival.

The British ambassador was about the last to arrive. He was accompanied by Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote. Lord Pauncefote, after accompanying his family to the first pew, returned to the front door of the church to await the coming of President McKinley, whom he escorted to the first pew on the right aisle. With the President were the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General. Behind other bers of the cabinet and the ladies of their families was the Supreme Court, the chief justice being accompanied by all the asso-clate justices. Officers of the army, headed by General Miles, and officers of the navy nd a number of senators and representa tives in Congress and other officials as well as many persons prominent in social life, special friends of the British ambassador and family, filled the church almost to the ast half dozen pews. The Sons of St. George Capital Lodge, W. A. Gregory, president, and Columbia Lodge. W. Hite, president, had front seats in the gallery, where every other inch of space was also taken.

The Services. The usual service for such occasion, "The Order for the Burial of the Dead," was folowed. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., conducted the service, assisted by Rev. Dr. McKim of Epiphany Church, Rev. Ernest Paddock was also in the chancel. Bishop Satterlee read the opening verses of the psalm "I Am the Resurrection and the the remainder being chanted by vested choir of thirty-five voices, under the direction of Mr. H. H. Freeman, Miss Anits cluss accompanying on the harp. Bishop Satterlee's address was prefaced

hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light." Bishop Satterlee's Address. Bishop Satterlee said:

"This is a memorable moment in the annals of history. "As the church bells are tolling the eleventh hour in England this day, the solemn funeral rites of England's queen for three score years are being held amid the hush of a nation's silence; and at the same hour, as the sun circles round the earth, all through the British empire and wherever else a Church of England service is held, the same office for the burial of

the dead is being said. "It is as though the funeral at Windsor oday were a mirror in which we behold ten thousand other passing scenes; as though the service there were echoed over land and sea; while 'the voice of a great multitude, like the sound of many waters,' rises up from earth to heaven. And at are uttering the same devotional words. human souls are breathing the same prayers and human hearts are bowed down with the same deep sense colors—the loss, as it were, of a personal 1 end. The familiar words of that consecuted burial office, with which the poorest and lowliest of England's sons and daughters have been carried to their graves, is now being said over England's queen. She was one with her people in their lives; she is now one with them in her death; one with them in her hope of a joyful resurrection, and all her Christian people feel that as she was faithful unto death, so the Lord shall give

world is a better world for this "For the world is a better world for this queen's life as a servant of God.

"There are some characters so pure, so true and unselfish in their unaffected simplicity that they belong not only to their own country, but to the world at large. Something is there in the quality of their lives which enriches human history, and (Continued on Tenth Page.)

unto her a crown of life.

SION INVOLVING DISTRICT MILITIA.

Payment for Certain Ammunition Furnished Cannot Be Legally

Controller Tracewell of the treasury ha South of the Avenue Between overruled the auditor for the State and and other departments in a decision involving the District National Guard.

The question submitted to the controller was that of allowing credit to C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District, for an amount paid by him to the American Ordnance Company for ammunition furnished the National Guard for rifle practice and

Auditor Timme quotes section 31 of the act of March 1, 1889, providing for the organization of the local militia, refers to a decision of Attorney General Olney and

"From the reading of the act of March 1, 1889, referred to, nothing seems to be clearer than that Congress intended that the District National Guard should draw upon the Secretary of War for all such military stores as should be needed for its maintenance in the line for which it was organized. If this were not so then what can be the purport of section 31 of the said act?

"In a decision dated November 19, 1898, on the question of clothing for the Naval on the question of clothing for the Navari Battalion, which by the act of May 11, 1898, is made a part of the National Guard of the District, you quote this same sec-tion 31 of the act of March 1, 1889, as requiring the Secretary of War to furnish the said Naval Battalion with the clothing necessary for their use. The term ordnance stores, of which ammunition is unquestionably the principal part, is as specifically mentioned in this section as clothing, and the requirement of the Secretary of War to furnish one is therefore no stronger than the requirement to furnish

"The logic, at least, of my contention that a requisition should be made upon the Secretary of War for this ammunition in question is still further borne out by Controller Bowler's decision dated May 21 1897, in the matter of subsistence for the District National Guard during their annual encampment (3 Comp., Dec., 632). While in that case section 57 of the act of March 1, 1889, supra, specifically provided for subsistence during the annual encampment the principle seems to be no different ment, the principle seems to be no differ ent, nor the language any stronger than the provision in section 31 for their being supplied in the same manner with ordnance stores, necessary for the proper training and instructions of the force. "I have accordingly decided that amount appropriated annually for rifle practice and matches for the National Guard of the District is intended to provide for the payment of the expenses incident thereto other than the stores required to be issued by the Secretary of War, and that the voucher herewith of the American Ordnance Company for ammunition is not therefore a proper charge against the said Rifle Matches Not Training.

Controller 'Iracewell disagrees with Audi-"I am unable to agree with the decision

of the auditor. While it is true that section 31 of the act organizing the militia of the District of Columbia specifically provides that ordnance, ordnance stores, etc., shall be supplied to the militia for the proper training and instruction of the force, and shall be issued from the stores and supplies appropriated for the use of the army, yet it is equally true that rifle matches are not a part of the training and instruction of the District militia, for which ordnance stores will be issued by the Secretary of War. It is also true that for rifle practic the amount of ammunition is limited, and is provided for in article 44 of the army regulations of 1895.

"Congress evidently recognized these facts in making this independent appropriation, and in making a similar one each year, to provide for the expenses of rief practice and matches of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. These expen ses are limited only by the amount of the appropriations made. The appropriation or this purpose is supplemental to the authority for the issue of ordnance and ord nance stores provided for in the organic act. Any other construction would practically nullify the act appropriating \$3,600 for rifles practice and matches."

VENEZUELAN ASPHALT WAR.

No Change in the Policy of the State

Department. Notwithstanding the press reports to the effect that the Venezuelan government is about to forcibly dispossess the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company from that territory which was granted by the Venezuelan government to the Warner-Quinlan syndicate, no fresh instructions have gone forward to Minister Loomis. It is believed here that the Venezuelan authorities, probably local and not national, will dispossess the New York people. When that is done, it will be in order to determine whether such an overt act has been committed as ment. The impression is that the Nev courts in that contingency, and as the Warner-Quinlan syndicate profess a readi ness and even a willingness to make up the issue there the State Department wil probably await the outcome of the legal controversy before making another move

LIQUOR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

United States Formally Adheres to the Brussels Convention. The United States government has for mally adhered to the Brussels convention for the prevention and restriction of the sale of spirituous liquors in certain regions

For months past the President has been overwhelmed with petitions from religious and temperance organizations requesting him to act on that convention at an early day. The United States was not one of the original parties to the treaty of Brussels and now comes in simply as an adherent In that capacity no positive pre duties devolve upon the government of h United States. It simply consents to the imposition by the powers controlling certain sections of Africa of heavy and in most of alcoholics.

SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE.

Ten Pension Appeal Cases to for Adjudication and Presedent. The subcommittee of the House committee on pensions today favorably remorted to the full committee the bill of the Secretary of the Interior, which provides that ten cases covering points in controversy regarding rulings shall be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, whose decisions shall govern the future rulings of the department. The full committee will act on the bill next Monday. Action upon this bill was taken after the long fight over the G. A. R. Court of Appeals bill ended in

pines to Be Disinter It is the intention of the War De the Philippines disinter and spip to the United States, during the present winter, if practicable, the remains of all officers and soldiers now buried in those islands.

Bill Favorably Reported for a \$2,500.-000 Municipal Building.

COMMISSION TO SELECT THE SITE

Seventh and Fifteenth Streets.

A TEMPLE OF JUSTICE

The House committee on public buildings and grounds today favorably reported two bills substituted for all pending measures relating to a municipal building for Washington and the proposed Department of Justice building.

"It is now up to the citizens to put their shoulders to the wheel and help get these bills through the House," said Chairman Mercer after the meeing of the com-

The bill for the municipal building provides as follows:

That a commission, hereby created, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, be authorized and directed to purchase or otherwise secure, for the joint use of the United States and the District of Columbia, for the erection thereon of a municipal building for the District, such land adjacent to the south side of Penn-sylvania avenue between 7th and 15th streets northwest as may be determined by the commission to be most advantageous for the purpose; provided, that if square two hundred and fifty-five (255) is secured the triangular park and that portion of E street lying between that square and Pennsylvania avenue is hereby appropriated and made part of said square for the purpose of erecting thereon the municipal building. And the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to change the route of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon electric railway in such manner as to cause said portion of E street to be va-cated by the tracks of that company. And provided further, that if the commission considers it desirable and acvantageous to secure squares three hundred and eighty (380) and three hundred and eighty-one (381) the Com-missioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to close so much of C street as may lie between the squares se-cured, and the small park and space be tween those squares and 7th street shall be added to said squares for the purpose of erecting thereon the municipal building.

Purchase of Property. The commission is authorized and directed to purchase or otherwise secure a site as provided in section 1 as soon as practicable at such price as may be agreed upon between the commission and the owner cr owners thereof, the price not to exceed the actual cash value of the property. All of the several interests of each and every offers of sale shall be in writing, and no owner of the real estate and improvement. agent of the property involved on account on the land proposed to be sold or purchased till a written opinion of the Attorney General of the United States shall be had the question of ratification is considered by in favor of the validity of the title of the square agreed to be purchased by said com-

The commission shall advertise in three daily newspapers published in the city of Washington for bids from the owner lots in the squares and reservations adja-cent to the south side of Pennsylvania avenue between 7th street and 15th street northwest. The bids must be in writing and must state the lowest cash price at which said lots or squares will be sold. I, the commission shall not be able purchase the necessary sites by agreement with the owners thereof in accordance with the terms and requirements of this act then the commission shall proceed to acquire by condemnation such portion as it may not b

able to secure by purchase, and such pro-ceedings shall be in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, providing a site for the enlargement of the government printing of S. Statutes at Large, volume 26, chapter 837). Competitive Designs for Building.

When the commission shall have completed the purchase of the necessary site its duties shall cease and determine, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall forthwith take possession of the site and proceed at once to have constructed thereon a fireproof building for the accommedation of the municipal offices of the District of Columbia, the total cost of said building, including cost of site, not to exceed \$2,500,000, one-half of which shall b chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, and the other half to be paid out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall invite six architects or firms of architects of conspicuous ability and experience to submit competitive designs for the building, upon a carefully drawn program, the competition to be adjudged by the Commissioners acting with two other persons to be selected by the competing architects. The architect or firm of architects whose design shall thus be adjudged most acceptable shall be employed as architect of the building and shall furnish all designs and drawings required for the construction of the building and needful for its completion. The architect shall receive as full compensation for the designs, drawings and personal services the sum of 3 per centum of the total cost of the building, to be paid from time to time as the work gresses; and all designs and drawings of the accepted design shall become th property of the District of Columbia. The other architects competing by invitation

shall each receive not to exceed the sum of Other Provisions.

If the Commissioners of the District of Columbia consider it desirable they may place the construction of the building in charge of an officer of the government specially qualified for the duty, to be appointed by them, and who shall receive for his employ all necessary personal services not additional services an increase of 40 per herein otherwise provided for, subject to centum in his salary, to be paid out of the appropriation for said building.

If the commission shall purchase a square of ground containing buildings, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall be authorized to rent, until their re moval becomes necessary, such of the buildings as they may deem desirable, at a fair rental value, the proceeds to be deposited in the treasury of the United States, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Co-The commission and the Commissioner

the District of Columbia shall subm to Congress annually at the beginning of each regular session a report of their offi-cial doings under the authority of this act until their duties thereunder shall have been completed. Congress reserves the right to alter, amend or repeal this act. Temple of Justice.

The bill to provide for a temple of justice, favorably reported by the committee, provides as follows: That in order to provide a suitable site

for a temple of justice building for the accommodation of the Suvreme Court of the United States, the Department of Jus-tice, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, the Secretary of the Treasury and the chief justice of the United States (or taken for public use), namely: Square designated on the plan of the city of Washington as numbered 728, triangular parcels designated thereon as numbers 725 and 727, the whole being bounded on the north by B street north, on the east by 2d street east, on the south by East Capitol street, and on the west by 1st street west, and supposed to contain 226,157 superficial feet, exclusive of avenues, streets and alleys.

Present Act Repealed. That "An act to provide for the erection

of a building for the Department of Justice," approved March 3, 1899, is repealed and the Attorney General is required to render an immediate accounting to Congress, showing in detail the expenditure of the sum of \$25,000 or any part thereof appropriated under section two of that act, and to return to the treasury of the United States any part of the sum of \$25,000 un-expended by him in hiring temporary quar-ters for the use of the Court of Claims and in removing the court and its records and archives thereto, and the sum of \$1,000,000 appropriated in section one of that act to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General. is hereby diverted from the objects and purposes therein expressed and reappropriated for the objects and pur-poses of this act, and so much of that appropriation as may be required is hereby made immediately available for the ac-quisition of the land described in section one of this act to be expended under the direction of the commission, and any unexpended balance of the appropriation not required for the acquisition of the land shall remain in the treasury of the United States to be applied to the sole and exclusive purpose of constructing a temple of justice building hereinafter provided for.

The commission is hereby authorized to purchase the land, or any part thereof, as soon as practicable, at such prices as may be fixed by agreement between the said commission and the respective owners, not exceeding the actual cash value thereof, the same to be ascertained by the com-mission from the testimony of real estate experts, or otherwise, as it may deem necessary, and payment therefor shall be made to the respective owners, on the requisitions of the commission, upon the release and conveyance of lands to the United States by good and sufficient deeds executed in due form of law; provided, that no money shall be expended for the purchase of land, or any part thereof, until the written opinion of the Attorney General shall be had in favor of the validity of the title to said land.

Acquirement Provided For.

If the commission shall be unable to purchase the whole of the land by agreement with the respective owners within ninety days after the passage of this act it shall, at the expiration of such period of ninety days, make application to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. at a general or special term, by petition containing a particular description of the property required, with the name of the owner or owners thereof, which court is authorized and required, upon such application, without delay to appoint live com-missioners, freeholders of the District of Columbia, who shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe an cath that they are entirely disinterested in the purchase or sale of the real estate, and that they will well and truly discharge their duties as such commissioners; and they shall then proceed to make a just and equitable appraisement of the asa value thereon necessary to be taken for the public the court both the United States and the owner of the land shall have the right to introduce testimony as to the value of the property and to be heard by counsel or otherwise.

To Cost \$7,000,000.

When the commission shall have completed the purchase of the necessary site. the land described in section 1 of this act, it shall proceed at once to construct thereon a fireproof building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Department of Justice, the Court of Appeals for the District of Colum-bia, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, the Naional Law Library and international commissions or congresses. The total cost of said building, including site, not to exceed the sum of \$7,000,000. The building when completed to correspond in architectural deign with the Capitol and Congressional

Library building.

The commission shall invite ten architects or firms of architects of conspicuous ability and experience to submit competitive de-signs for said building, upon a carefully drawn program, the competition to be ad-judged by said commission, acting with two other persons to be selected by the compet-ing architects. The architects or firm of architects whose design shall thus be adjudged most acceptable shall be employed as architect of the building, to act under direction of the office of construction here-inafter provided for, and shall furnish all designs and drawings required for the con-struction of the building and needful for its artistic completion. The architect or pensation for said designs, drawings and personal services the sum of f per centum of the total cost of the building, to be paid from time to time as the work progresses; and all designs and drawings shall become the property of the United States. The un-successful architects or firm of architects competing by invitation shall each receive that any architects or firms of architects whether invited or not, may submit and designs to the commission, and nothing in this act shall prevent the comm from accepting such plans and designs as the most acceptable; then and in that case ing them shall be employed by the compaid any architect or firm of architects for plans, designs or services until some plan or design has been accepted and such plan and design comes within the limit of cost prescribed by the provisions of this act.

Superintendent of Construction. The construction of said building shall be placed in charge of an officer of the government specially qualified for the duty, to be appointed by the commission, who shall receive for his additional services an increase of 40 per centum in his salary, to be paid out of the appropriation for the building. He shall make all contracts and herein otherwise provided for, subject to the approval of the commission, and the funds shall be disbursed as other funds of the government are disbursed, subject to the approval of each member of the com-

If the commission shall purchase ground containing buildings the commission is here-by authorized to rent such of the buildings as they deem desirable, at a fair rental value, the proceeds to be deposited in the treasury of the United States, to the cred!t of the Temple of Justice building fund, the term of occupancy to be decided by the

The commission shall submit to Congress annually at the beginning of the regular sessions a report of their official doings under the authority of this act, until their duties thereunder shall have been completed. Congress reserves the right to alter, mend or repeal this act.

ACCREDITED TO KING EDWARD.

President McKinley Issues New Credentials to Ambassador Choate. The President has issued new credentials to Mr. Choate as ambassador of the United States to Great Britain. These are similar in form to those already held by Mr. Choate, with the exception that they ac-District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, the National Law Library, and for other purposes, the following parcels of land situate east of the Capitol grounds shall be purchased by a commission hereby created, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior,

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Fools make a mock at ad-

vertising, but the wise man

sayeth not a word, and se-

cureth additional space.

Those Whom the President Saw Early Today.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL SIGNED

Col. Mills, Superintendent of West Point, a Caller.

EXPOSITION REPORT

President McKinley and all the members of his cabinet, with Secretary Cortelyou, left the White House before 11 o'clock this norning for St. John's Church to attend the memorial services to Queen Victoria. The President remained until the conclusion of the services.

The President was in his office nearly an hour before going to the church. During that time he had a talk with Speaker Henderson and received a number of visitors. among them being Senators Mason, Nelson, Bard, Pettus, McMillin, Burrows and Daniel, Representatives Long of Kansas, Babcock, Kahn, Boreing, Sherman and Otey. Mr. Babcock was accompanied by Henry E. Roethe, the messenger, who brought the

electoral vote of Wisconsin to Washington. Representative Long saw the President to ask an army appointment for Colin O. Ball, a young volunteer officer of a Kansas regiment, who won fame with General Function by swimming a river in the Philppines to strike the enemy. Mr. Ball was ad'y wounded in one of these engagements. His appointment will probably be made. By the President's direction the flag on the White House was at half mast today. So were the flags on all government build-

Army Bill Signed.

The President signed the bill reorganizing he army soon after his return from St. John's Church. There was no attendance of interested congressmen, as is often the ase on an important executive occasion. Secretary Cortelyou and Captain Loeffler were present, and Secretary Cortelyou re-served the pen with which the President had signed. The President will immediately begin the work of reorganization as ar-ranged by the bill.

Col. Mills Calls.

Col. Mills, superintendent of the West Point Academy, called on the President to pay his respects. Speaking of the congressional investigation of the hazing at West Point, Col. Mills said: "I think the outcome was a most happy one. I believe that the report of the congressional committee will show that conditions that existed two years ago have been completely

changed.' Maj. Fred. Brackett, secretary of the Paris exposition commission, called on the that the final report of the commission will be ready to submit to him by the time required by law-March 21. The French government has not yet furnished the commission a complete list of awards, and that has delayed the report. Maj Brackett has es-tablished an office in Baltimore for the purpose of distributing the exhibits brought back from Paris by the Prairie, which is expected at Baltimore in a day or two Many of the exhibits were loaned and must be returned to their ewners. Senator Butler and Dr. Mott saw the President about an army place for the lat-

ter's son. PORTO RICO LEGISLATURE.

Adjourns After Passing Many Bills, Including One for Trial by Jury. Governor Allen of Porto Rico has reported by cable to the State Department that the first legislative session ended last night. Both branches adjourned harmoniously and with good feeling, and members from outside retired to their homes. The session occupied sixty days, with two or three meetings each day during the past three weeks., Some thirty-eight bills and resolutions were enacted, among them one for trial by jury. Important tax laws on property and for internal taxation, which it is thought will supply an ample revenue appropriation budget for the next fiscal year, and other imporant measures were enacted The session is considered as a great object lesson in civil government to the people, and is is confidently believed that the knowledge of parliamentary procedure and correct methods of legislation

BOARD EMERGENCY RATION BEST. Result of Recent Competition Report-

ed by Capt. Fountain. Captain S. W. Fountain. 8th Cavalry, of the special board appointed to test various samples of an emergency ration, has reported to the War Department that the best results were obtained by the ration compounded under the direction of the board. The components of this ration are evaporated beef, specially prepared wheat, chocolate, etc. All the rations submitted to the board were given practical and competi-tive tests in the field by squads of cavalry which made long marches in Oklahoma un-der various conditions of weather and sub-

sisted on the emergency ration under trial. Personal Mention.

Dr. C. Stanley White, formerly of Columbia Hospital, has left for a several months' stay in New York city. Rev. Horace A. Cleveland. D. D., a former

pastor of Foundry M. E. Church, is in the

city, a guest of B. H. Stinemetz, 1531 P

street northwest. Dr. S. S. Stearns, who was for about ten days seriously ill of the grip, has about re-

Contract for Guns Canceled. After several years of controversy between the ordnance department and the

Brown Segmental Tube Gun Company, the chief of ordinance has canceled the contract with that company for fifty wire-wound guns of five and six-inch caliber. The question is by no means settled, however, as the con ractors claim they still have an equitable right to the contract.

Mr. Smith to Make an Address. Postmaster General Smith has accepted the invitation of the Michigan Club to deliver an address at its annual banquet at Detroit, February 22. His subject will be "Republican Faith in American Policy."

The training ship Prairie, which carries part of the American exhibit from the Paris exposition, is due at Baltimore February 4 to unload. From there she will go to the Boston navy yard, to be put out of commission on the 11th instant.

Chairman Cooper of the House committee